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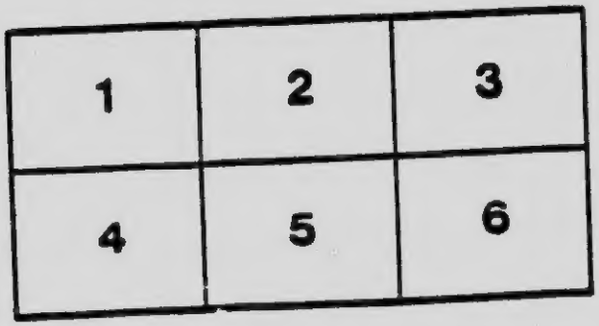

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA 1901

THE
ROYAL
VISIT
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ARMS OF DUKE OF CORNWALL

Hail to the Duke and Duchess!

THE WORLD-CIRCLING TOUR OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK brings them now to the Canadian shores. The people of the Dominion bid them hearty welcome, and with that welcome they mingle the expressions of a firm and abiding loyalty to the Empire and to its Sovereign. It is a loyalty not only based upon sentiments of personal esteem for the Queen who reigned so long and so well, and who reigns even yet in the memory of her devoted people—a loyalty not only to the King, and to his children, who are now our guests and who in all probability will in the course of time be called to sit on the throne of their ancestors, but a loyalty whose foundations are deeply and permanently laid upon liberty and justice, secured by equitable laws and wise administrators to every British subject, whatever may be his colour, his race or his religion; to men of many climes, but over whose homes floats the common flag of the empire of progress and order.

Enjoying the full measure of British citizenship, exercising all the privileges of a self-governing people, secure in the protection of a world-wide Empire, the people of Canada, from ocean to ocean and from the Great Lakes to the distant regions of the frozen North welcome to their midst the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the representatives of the reigning family, the representatives of the Sovereign power, the representatives of Imperial unity. Since leaving the shores of England, almost six months ago, they have been tossed on many seas and their feet have trodden distant lands. They have stood beneath the frowning heights of Gibraltar and the forts of Malta; the land of the Pharaohs greeted them, and the millions of India, speaking through their rulers, black and white, once more assured the Imperial power of their unswerving devotion. In the Greater Britain of the Southern Pacific they took part in an event that marks an epoch in the history of a great British community. Australia, long divided among jealous rival colonies, now stands before the world a united nation, independent and strong in herself and yet bound to the mother land by ties that are stronger still. South Africa, over which the dark cloud of war has cast its shadow but saved to the Empire by the courage of Britain's sons, was visited by the representative of Britain's King, and then, with faces turned homeward, the Royal party sailed away to Canada. It has been a triumphal tour: not an imperial triumph wrung by force and fear from an unwilling people, but a triumph of peace and affection, the spontaneous welcome of a free people to the representative of constitutional authority.

At the Diamond Jubilee, three years ago, the Britain beyond the seas sent to the Imperial capital their representatives to lay before the aged Queen the assurance of their devotion to her throne and Empire, and now the Crown sends its representatives to these widely scattered British peoples to thank them for their sympathies, to acknowledge the services rendered, even at the price of blood, and to strengthen the bonds of kinship and common citizenship that bind us all together—a people of many races and varied tongues but Britons all. It is in that spirit that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have come to Canada, and in that spirit Canadians will receive the visitors.

Forty-one years have elapsed since the father of the Duke of Cornwall and York visited this country. Those fleeting years have brought many changes. The great majority of those who welcomed the Prince of Wales have passed away, but they have left descendants as loyal as themselves, who will give the son as hearty a welcome as was given the father. In 1860 British North America was a divided country. Canada consisted of only two provinces; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were separate provinces, jealous of each other and of the central colony. A few settlers dotted the banks of the Red River, but the great West was unpeopled and unknown, except to the hunter and the fur trader. A form of government was maintained throughout the vast region by the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the Pacific Coast a similar state of affairs existed. The population of what is now the Dominion of Canada scarcely exceeded three millions. Our railways had not two thousand miles of track; to-day their total mileage is nine times that of forty years ago; the ship channel of the St. Lawrence was still shallow in many places, and our canal system was very incomplete. We had no national capital, and the Prince of Wales laid the corner-stone of that stately pile that towers in imposing beauty upon the barrack-hill of old By-town.

Montreal had a population of only ninety thousand, and the assessed value of her real estate was not quite twenty-nine million dollars. To-day it is five times that amount, and her population practically 250,000. Ontario was then Western Canada, and only one line of railway extended from Montreal in that direction. It was only four years before the Prince of Wales came that the first railway train had proceeded from Montreal to Toronto, and it was in the year immediately preceding the visit that the railway was completed as far westward as the shore of Lake Huron. Such in brief were the British North American possessions visited by the Prince of Wales in 1860. The Canada to which his son now comes is a united Dominion, washed by the waters of both oceans and stretching from the international boundary to the far North. Out of the unknown West has been carved the Province of Manitoba, and farther west are the Territories rich in wheat lands and soon to be admitted into confederation as sister provinces. Across the continent has been carried the great railway, a band of steel which unites all parts of the Dominion and forms the long-sought way to the Orient. In the far North, regions whose existence was unknown when the Prince of Wales came to America, have been explored, and from their frozen soil have been extracted millions of dollars of precious metal. On every hand there has been great advancement in all that concerns the material side of life.

We have also developed a broader national spirit and have become a united people, whose heritage is half a continent, and whose future promises much. In that future none can see a time when the ties binding us to the mother-land will be loosened or severed, but, on the contrary, that future seems to lead Great Britain of Europe and the Greater Britain that encircles the globe up to the higher plane of a united empire whose various parts will be animated by one spirit and guided by a common policy in the pursuit of peace and prosperity. To such a future our people look forward; never were they so thoroughly Canadian, and never were Canadians more British. Such is the Canada that welcomes the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York; a nation evolved out of the scattered colonies that welcomed King Edward VII, as a youth forty-one years ago.

From the Shores of England to the British Dominions Beyond the Seas.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York set out upon their tour on Saturday, March 16, from Portsmouth on the ship "Ophir." The departure was attended with ceremony in keeping with the importance of the visit to the Empire's great colonies beyond the seas. The King and Queen were present to say farewell. His Majesty had selected this as a fitting opportunity to bestow rewards for their services in South Africa upon the officers and men of the "Ophir's" crew and to acknowledge the timely help of the "Excellent's" men at Windsor at the funeral of the late Queen. The farewell luncheon was held on board ship. After inspecting the "Ophir" the King and Queen and their party returned to the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert," after which His Majesty went on board the Royal yacht "Alberta."

Exactly at 4 o'clock the "Ophir" was hauled clear of the jetty and her voyage began. She was preceded by the Trinity House yacht "Irene," the royal yacht "Alberta" followed with the King and Queen and his family on board, and then came in column division the eight torpedo destroyers which took part in the historic funeral procession of the late Queen only a few weeks previous. All the ships, including Nelson's historic flagship, the "Victory," in the harbour showed bunting. The "Irene" kept on until the Duke dismissed her off Bembridge with the signal, "The Duke of Cornwall to Captain Vyvyan, deputy master.—Many thanks for your kind escort. Will not detain you longer.—Good-bye." When off the Princessa Shoal the King turned and came back to Portsmouth, and the "Ophir" with the heir-apparent on board steamed down Channel.

The trip across the Bay of Biscay was exceedingly rough, but Gibraltar was reached on Wednesday and the Royal party received a most hearty welcome. The Duke and Duchess had a long programme before them for their two days' stay; a review of the garrison, a visit to the defences, a reception by Sir George and Lady White, and other functions. On March 25 Malta was reached. The "Ophir" was met eighteen miles out by a flotilla of torpedo boats, and entered the harbour amid salvos of artillery. The Royal party landed and drove to the Palace.

The rough weather had apparently exhausted itself at Gibraltar, for the "Ophir" had a very pleasant trip to Port Said, where the Duke and Duchess arrived on Saturday. Thanks to wireless telegraphy, they had been in constant communication with the outside world throughout the whole voyage. The Khedive's brother, Prince Mehemet Ali, with the State Ministers, and Lord Cromer, met the Duke and Duchess at Port Said, where the "Ophir" remained until next morning. After inspecting the town and Lady Strangford's Hospital, the Duke and Duchess gave a dinner-party on board their yacht. Entering the Canal with a small escort of destroyers, the "Ophir" reached Suez on Monday, and was there joined by the "Juno" and "St. George," which escorted her to Colombo.

On the afternoon of Good Friday the Duke and Duchess landed at Aden. On the rock was assembled a typical Oriental crowd that presented a picturesque and interesting spectacle to the travellers. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Governor and an address was presented by Mr. Dinshaw Cowasjee on behalf of the Aden community.

LORD STRATHCONA'S RESIDENCE IN MONTREAL.

The "Ophir" then sailed across the Indian Ocean to the Island of Ceylon, reaching Kandy on April 12. In the evening there was an imposing procession of sixty-three elephants. On April 14 the Royal party drove to the beautiful Botanical Gardens at Peradeniy and fed a dozen elephants.

The Strait Settlements were next visited, Singapore being reached on April 21, and on the afternoon of the 23rd the "Ophir" sailed for Australia.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed at Melbourne, Australia, on Monday, May 6. They had arrived in the harbour on the previous day after a fair voyage, only troubled by a slight swell and occasional fogs. The Duke and Duchess came ashore early in the afternoon, landing at St. Kilda, the pretty suburb facing Hobson's Bay. There was a grand reception at the pier, and after the usual routine of presentations was complete a state procession was formed, gay with military escort, uniforms, and officials in full dress. The enthusiasm lavished on the Duke and Duchess was intense. A levée was the chief event of Tuesday, a visit to Melbourne University of Wednesday, and then came the great occasion of all—the opening of the first Federal Parliament on Thursday. The Duke and Duchess went in State procession to the International Exhibition building in the Carlton Gardens, where the ceremony took place. Built for the International Exhibition of 1881, this is a splendid edifice, which will accommodate many thousand guests. Very dainty were the invitation cards, showing the Young Queen Australia approaching the Old Queen to be crowned.

The great event of the Duke's visit took place on Thursday, May 9, when he opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia in the Exhibition building, Melbourne. About 12,000 spectators were present, and the arrangements for receiving and seating were most successfully planned by Mr. G. H. Jenkins, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

By half-past 11, all whose business it was to merely look on were in their places, waiting for the arrival of the Royal party. Faint and far off just about noon there came the sound of the National Anthem, and there was a multitudinous murmur and stir, for here was the actual event coming at last. Then near at hand came the blare of a trumpet heralding the approach of the Imperial envoys, and a moment or two after with Royal punctuality, the Duke and Duchess were on the dais, and the strains of the National Anthem were pealing through the building. It was sung by professional artists, assisted by a splendid orchestra, but it was taken up, except here and there, by the audience.

Up to this time there had been only the Senators in the space reserved for the members of the first Parliament. The proclamation had been read to those by Mr. Blacknore, clerk of the Parliaments, and it was read in a distant room to the members of the other chamber by Mr. G. H. Jenkins, clerk of the Assembly. Through the usher of the black rod the presence of the members of the House of Representatives was requested, and shortly after they arrived, led by the Prime Minister (Mr. Barton), with proud and grave air, followed by Mr. Deakin, the Attorney-General.

All being assembled, the religious feelings of the occasion were stirred by the singing of "Old Hundred." This was taken up by thousands of the audience, and its swelling harmonies rose grandly to the dome. Lord Hopetoun, setting aside all complicated questions of religious precedence, himself read several prayers.

When the Duke stepped forward to deliver his speech to the two Houses a "Hush!" ran round the assembly, and every one listened intently, but the sound of the ever moving feet on the boarded floors went on. His Royal Highness spoke deliberately, in a clear, strong voice, and the speech he read was distinctly heard by thousands of those present. At the final words, "I now declare the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia open," the Duchess touched an electric button, which gave the signal outside for the sending of a message to England declaring the object of the journey of the Royal envoys accomplished. Trumpets rang out the signal, and outside was heard the booming of cannon in Royal salute.

After a brief pause the Duke of Cornwall and York read a special cable message of congratulation from His Majesty the King. And now Australia asserted herself. She had been suppressing her feelings to show that she knew how to behave with old world decorum in the presence of Royalty, but this message, direct from the King himself, was too much—they simply had to cheer. And cheer they did. It was done without order or without concert. It was taken up time after time by sections of the audience; it ran round the aisles, and surged through the galleries; a hearty, spontaneous, irresistible Australian cheer. It was not down in the programme, but it formed a most effective part of it.

The final part of the ceremony, which altogether occupied about three-quarters of an hour, was the swearing-in of members by the Governor-General. He stood on the dais and read out the oath, whilst the members, Bible in hand, followed him in sections. Then came the "Hallelujah Chorus" by the orchestra. Then Lord Hopetoun stepped to the front of the dais, and directing the audience, by the waving of his hat, called for three cheers for His Royal Highness the Duke, which were given with splendid heartiness, followed by another round for the Duchess, after which the Duke and Duchess retired, and the great ceremony was over.

Sydney and Brisbane were visited and everywhere the Royal party was received with enthusiastic loyalty. Crossing to New Zealand the capital and principal cities welcomed the Duke and Duchess. Hobart, Tasmania, was reached on July 3. Returning to Australia the "Ophir" proceeded to Adelaide and from there on her way to Fremantle the ship encountered a severe storm and was compelled to seek shelter in Albany harbour. The Royal party said farewell to Australia at Fremantle on Friday, July 26, the "Ophir" sailing for Mauritius. On August 5 the "Ophir" reached Port Louis, Mauritius, and on Tuesday, August 12, the "Ophir" entered the harbour of Durban, Natal, South Africa. A call was made at Simonstown and at noon, August 19, the Duke and Duchess and suite arrived at Cape Town where they received a most enthusiastic welcome.

On August 23 the "Ophir" sailed from Cape Town for Canada. The warships "Juno" and "St. George" which had escorted the Royal yacht "Ophir" were relieved upon arriving at St Vincent and were replaced by the "Diadem" and "Niobe." Then the journey was resumed until the "Ophir" ploughed the waters of the St. Lawrence and landed her passengers on Canadian soil.

For a time the sea-journeying of the Royal party was at an end, the tour of Canada being made by railway train. Their travels here will take them across the continent until they stand once more on the shore of the Pacific ocean. Then they will retrace their steps and visit southern and central Canada. In their Canadian tour the Royal Party will travel more than seven thousand miles, the long journey being made up as follows:—

Quebec to Montreal,	172 miles.	Toronto to Niagara,	83 miles.
Montreal to Ottawa,	120 miles.	Niagara to Kingston,	246 miles.
Ottawa to Victoria,	2870 miles.	Kingston to St. John,	914 miles.
Victoria to Toronto,	2769 miles.	St. John to Halifax,	275 miles.

Past Visits of Royalty to Canada.

THE DUKE OF KENT.
Great-Grandfather of the Duke of Cornwall and York.

Between the Duke of Cornwall and York and King George III. there are only three generations of the Royal Family; namely, the Duke of Kent, son of George III.; Queen Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent; King Edward VII., son of Victoria, and then George, Duke of Cornwall and York, son of King Edward VII. Time flies, and the chain of these four lives takes one back in our history to the sovereign whose ministers signed the treaty of Paris ceding Canada to Britain, whose General was Wellington and whose Admiral was Nelson. From George III. the heads of this direct line, which places the Duke of Cornwall and York next in succession to the throne, have all visited Canada, with one exception, and that was Queen Victoria. For a time the Duke of Kent resided in British North America; the Prince of Wales paid the American continent a visit in 1860, and his heir is now our guest. And besides Canada has been visited by three other members of the Royal Family—by Prince Arthur, brother of the King and now the Duke of Connaught, by the Marchioness of Lorne and by the late Prince Edward, the elder brother of the Duke of Cornwall and York.

Our geography preserves the memory of Edward, Duke of Kent, for the island province of the Dominion bears his name. In its early history Prince Edward Island was known as Isle St. Jean. In November, 1798, the Legislature of the Colony passed an Act changing the name to that which it now bears out of compliment to the Duke of Kent, who at that time was commander of the forces in British North America, with headquarters at Halifax. In the winter of 1794 his military duties called the Duke of Kent from Canada to the West Indies. He sailed from Boston on a British frigate, and the journey to that city was made from Canada in January.

In 1860 King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, a young man nineteen years of age, visited this country and was everywhere received with unbounded enthusiasm. He set sail from Plymouth on H.M.S. "Hero" on July 9 and his father, the Prince Consort, saw him start on his tour just as King Edward went down to Portsmouth last March to bid his son God speed on his journey round the world. On July 23 the Prince of Wales arrived at St. John's, Nfld., and three days were spent in Newfoundland. On the morning of July 30 the Royal Squadron arrived at Halifax, and in spite of disagreeable weather the whole populace turned out to welcome the Prince. He was lodged at Government House, the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave. At Halifax as elsewhere there were state balls, receptions and banquets. It was an occasion of general rejoicing, a great national fete. On August 1 the Prince visited the estate of his late grandfather, the Duke of Kent. From Halifax the Prince proceeded to St. John, N.B., where he was received by the Hon. J. M. Sutton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the members of the Executive Council and the civic authorities. The Prince was escorted to Duke of Kent's Lodge, where five thousand school children were assembled. In the afternoon a levee was held in the Court House. Fredericton was next visited, from whence the Royal party set out for Quebec, travelling by way of Carleton, across the Bay of Fundy to Windsor, thence to Truro and Pictou. From the latter place he crossed to Charlottetown, P.E.I., and on August 11, he sailed on the "Hero" for Quebec. At sunset on the following day the Royal fleet was met in Gaspe Bay by the Canadian Government steamers, "Victoria" and "Lord Head," having on board the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, and the members of his Government. On the morning of the 13th the Governor-General went on board the "Hero" and welcomed the Prince to Canada. The Saguenay was visited on the trip up the river, and Quebec was reached on Saturday, August 18. As the Royal fleet sailed in front of the city salutes were fired from the warships "Nile," "Valorous" and "Styx," which had arrived the day before, and from the Citadel, Durham Terrace and the Grand Battery. The Ancient Capital entertained the party right royally, and after a stay of several days the Prince and suite set out by steamer "Kingston" for Montreal. A visit was paid Three Rivers, and here the Royal visitor was met by the steamer "Quebec," carrying a party of Montreal citizens who had come down the river to welcome the Prince. As it was raining heavily when Montreal was reached, the landing was postponed until the following morning, when the Prince was received by a great concourse of people, Mayor Rodier and the council, the clergy of the city and the leading citizens. The city was beautifully decorated. The Prince drove through the principal streets to the Crystal Palace, where he opened the exhibition. On the afternoon of the same day the Prince visited the Victoria Bridge, where he laid the last stone and drove the last rivet in that great structure. Subsequently luncheon was served at the Grand Trunk Railway Station, at which six hundred guests sat down. The celebration continued in Montreal until August 30, when the Prince and party visited St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke. On September 1 the Prince laid the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, after which he set out upon the tour of Upper Canada. The Upper Ottawa Valley was visited, and then crossing to Brockville His Royal Highness and party embarked on the steamer "Kingston" and proceeded westward. There was great rejoicing at Toronto and other places in Upper Canada. On September 20 the Canadian tour came to an end at Windsor, from which place the Prince crossed the frontier and entered Detroit. In the United States the party visited Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, Boston and Portland, from which place His Royal Highness sailed for home on October 20, 1860. While in Montreal the Prince of Wales made his home at the residence of Sir John Rose, at the head of Simpson Street, and subsequently the residence of the late W. W. Ogilvie.

Prince Arthur, now the Duke of Connaught resided in Montreal during 1869-70. He landed at Halifax on August 22, 1869 and after visiting the eastern cities came on to Montreal where he joined his regiment, the Prince Consort's Own Rifles. He resided at Rosemount where his brother, the Prince of Wales had stayed in 1860. Prince Arthur went to the frontier during the Fenian raid of 1870. Late that summer the Rifle Brigade was recalled to England and Prince Arthur returned home. In 1890 the Duke and Duchess of Connaught passed through Canada from Vancouver to Quebec. The Royal party crossed the continent by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and after visiting western Ontario, proceeded to Montreal where they arrived on June 2. During their stay here the Duke and Duchess were the guests of Lord Mount-Stephen. The Royal party left Montreal on June 5 and after a visit to Metapedia they sailed for home from Quebec on the Allan R.M.S. "Sardinian" on June 11.

During the greater part of five years the Marchioness of Lorne (Princess Louise) was a resident of Canada. In 1878 the Marquis of Lorne was appointed Governor-General of Canada, succeeding Lord Dufferin in that high and important office. The Vice-Regal party landed at Halifax on November 23rd, 1878, and were received with all possible honour. Their journey to Ottawa was one continuous triumphal procession, the populace turning out to welcome the new Governor-General and his Royal consort, who was regarded with much affectionate interest by the people; and her personal qualities, independent of her high rank, earned for her the love and respect of all with whom she came in contact. During those years of residence at Government House, Ottawa, the Princess Louise repeatedly visited Montreal and took part in its social functions. She travelled over the greater part of the country, and was everywhere received with loyal enthusiasm by all classes of the population. She took a deep interest in Canadian art and literature, and made many valuable contributions to both.

The last visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to Canada was made in 1890. At that time His Royal Highness was known as Prince George of Wales. He came as the commander of H.M.S. "Thrush," which in company with H.M.S. "Canada," arrived in Montreal harbour at noon on Tuesday, September 9th. But this was not his first visit, for when serving on the "Canada," seven years before, Prince George spent his leave of absence in visiting the interior of the Dominion. Halifax was also visited by both the brothers when they were sailing as middies in Her Majesty's Navy. However, the former visit to Montreal of the Duke of Cornwall and York that attracted general attention was that of September, 1890. It was a charming autumn day when the ships arrived and a large crowd had assembled on the wharf to welcome the young Prince. The "Thrush" arrived half an hour after the "Canada" and moored just below the latter. The Prince was on the bridge beside the pilot, Honore Dusseault, but as soon as the ship was moored the Prince went on board the "Canada" to call on the Admiral. In the evening a civic reception was held in the City Hall, when Mayor Grenier presented an address to His Royal Highness. There was a large attendance of citizens. Another feature of the evening was the illumination of the harbour. Among the officers in the Prince's party were Vice-Admiral Watson, with his Flag Lieutenant, E. T. Trowbridge; also Mr. Philip Streatfield. On September 10th, the Mountain Park was visited, and in the afternoon the Prince and his party witnessed a lacrosse match on the M.A.A.A. ground, between the Montreal and Shamrock teams, the match being won by the latter. On the evening of September 11th a ball was given at the Windsor Hotel, attended by about three hundred guests. It was the most brilliant social function of the season. The set of honor consisted of H.R.H. Prince George and Lady Hickson, Mr. R. D. McGibbon and Miss Murphy, Lieut. Trowbridge and Mrs. McGibbon, Capt. Dowling and Mrs. Taschereau, Admiral Watson and Hon. Madame Lacoste, Lieut.-Col. Houghton and Miss Angus, Lieut. Fasset and Miss Connor. The Prince also attended the races at Bel-Air, and witnessed some good sport. Shortly after daybreak on Saturday, September 13th, the "Canada" and the "Thrush" sailed for Quebec. Before going on board the night before the Prince expressed his gratification at the kind and cordial reception given him, and his appreciation of the manner in which the programme had been carried out.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Eleven years have passed and Prince George again comes among us, now the Duke of Cornwall and York and heir-apparent to the British crown. When he visited us in 1890 he was a youth; he comes now as a man accompanied by his wife, who from the days of girlhood, has ever been a favorite of the British public. Canada welcomes them sincerely; not only as representatives of the Crown but also as representatives of a world-wide Empire.

KING EDWARD VII.—in 1860.

H. R. H. The Duke of Cornwall and York.

"Royal Welcome Number."
Montreal Star, September, 1901.

H. R. H. The Duchess of Cornwall and York.

"Royal Welcome Number"
Warwick Series September 1901

The Good Ship "Ophir."

The twin-screw s.s. "Ophir" which, in her new role of Royal Yacht, was charged with the conveyance of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York around the world, and in the fulfilment of her mission is destined to strengthen the ties of personal loyalty and confirm the tendency towards Imperial unity in Great Britain over seas, was built to run as a mail and passenger steamer between England and Australia, in the Orient Line.

It is doubtful, and more than doubtful whether in the whole of the mercantile marine any other vessel was so well fitted for, or with equal ease so adaptable to, this special service.

The principal dimensions of the "Ophir" are length over all 482 feet, beam 53 feet, 6 inches, depth 37 feet, gross register 6910 tons, horse power 10,000, speed 18 knots per hour.

Her internal economy and behaviour at sea has earned her the reputation of being one of the most comfortable of passenger steamers. She is also beyond question one of the safest. Her designs were prepared concurrently with the sitting of a Board of Trade Committee upon the subdivision of ships, and to its findings the "Ophir" gave effect in the fullest degree. She is so divided by water-tight bulkheads as to float in safety with any two compartments thrown open to the sea.

The most interesting rooms are, of course, the small suites set apart for the private use of their Royal Highnesses. They each consist of a bath-room, dressing-room, bedroom, and sitting-room. One enters by way of the dressing-room, which, except for the carpet, is perfectly white. White walls, white furniture, and white marble washstand, with here and there a glitter of a silver bar or handle. A small white "swing-bed" is the chief piece of furniture in the Duke's bedroom, and at the head of the bed hang two large photographs. One represents the Princess of Wales carrying a small Prince "pick-a-back," and under it is written in Queen Alexandra's handwriting, "Granny and baby." The second portrait represents the Duchess of Cornwall and York in what is said to be an unpublished photograph.

Through the bedroom you reach the private sitting-room, a cool and delightfully cozy room, furnished in light oak and sage-green leather. There is a most interesting family portrait gallery in the Duke's sitting-room, consisting of very fine photographs and engravings. A large portrait of the late Queen predominates, but above the Chesterfield couch there is a photograph of Queen Alexandra.

It represents the beautiful lady in a particularly youthful and graceful attitude; the head droops somewhat, but the eyes are coyly, laughingly raised. The inscription, evidently written by an affectionate relative, "Old Mother Dear," is a pleasing suggestion of the charming home life of our Royal Family. But nearly all the portraits in this room are signed in obviously frolicsome mood. There is a fine likeness of Princess Charles of Denmark, signed "Harry"; Princess Victoria gives the name by which she is called at home, "Toria"; the Dowager-Empress of Russia signs "Minny," and the Great White Czar has inscribed an excellent photograph of himself with "Nicky," which is remarkably "short" for Nicholas II., Czar of All the Russias."

The private rooms of the Duchess of Cornwall and York are in size exactly similar to those of the Duke. The furniture, also, is of the same style, except that a fine brass bedstead takes the place of the Duke's small white swing-bed, that the window curtains are more lace-like, and that the plain oak and leather of the sitting room are here smooth, with inlaid satin-wood of a golden yellow, and soft silks and brocades.

The cabins in which the suite are lodged are, for the most part, remarkably spacious and airy, and all are comfortable beyond the dream of average sea-going humanity. There are special rooms for all sorts and conditions of things. For instance, one room is set apart for the medals which are to be distributed in the various colonies. Two special attendants are in charge of this treasury. Another room holds nothing but the presents which our Royal visitors took with them.

THE MIGHTY EMPIRE THE HEIR-APPARENT HAS VISITED.

It is the proud boast of the British people that there is an Empire upon which the sun never sets, and that the beat of Britain's drums is heard around the world. The truth of that has been illustrated by the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. They have been to the very ends of the earth; they have sailed many seas; they have been in varied climes; they have been greeted by different races, and yet, wherever they have landed, they have stood on British soil. A review of the trip affords an object lesson of the vastness of the Empire over which the Duke of Cornwall and York will some day be called upon to reign. In Europe there is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the home of the race and the seat of imperial power, besides the possessions of Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo, small but exceedingly valuable being the keys of maritime Europe, positions commanding the world's great avenues of commerce. British territory in Europe has an area of 121,098 square miles, and a population of 41,392,875 souls. British India has a population of 287,223,431 and an area of 1,800,258 square miles. Besides this vast Empire there are other British possessions in Asia, with an area of 61,635 square miles and a population of 4,652,765. In Africa, not including the two colonies recently annexed but in which peace has not yet been fully restored, there are 396,780 square miles of British territory and 5,100,884 British subjects. On the American continent Britain has possessions whose area is 3,952,572 square miles and whose population numbers 7,373,395. And there is Australasia with an area of 3,174,052 square miles and a population of 4,916,817. Besides these possessions, Britain exercises a protectorate over territory in Africa, Asia and in the Pacific, whose area is 2,240,400 square miles, and whose population numbers 36,210,000. These figures in the aggregate mean that Britain's sovereignty is acknowledged over 11,746,795 square miles of the earth's surface, and that the people living under the protection of her flag number 396,859,457 souls. Scattered over the whole world her possessions have the greatest possible variety of soil, climate and products, and afford to her people development in every line of useful production.

HO! FOR QUEBEC! THE ROYAL PARTY IN CANADIAN WATERS.

Biographies of Their Royal Highnesses.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall and York, first saw the light of day at Marlborough House, on June 3, 1865. At the early age of 12 his Royal father placed him on board H.M.S. "Britannia" at Dartmouth, where, as a cadet, he took great pains to fit himself for a career in the Navy. In 1879 it was resolved that the Prince and his brother should take a trip round the world in H.M.S. "Bacchante," accompanied by their tutor, the Rev. J. N. Dalton and the two young "middies" set sail on September 19 of that year, after taking leave of their Royal parents on board the "Osborne." It served to open the eyes of both boys as to the real value and importance of the British possessions beyond the seas and, young as they were, the loyalty shown to her Majesty's throne and person in every colony and dependency they visited struck them as being most remarkable. On the return of the "Bacchante" to England Prince George continued his naval studies, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1885, commander in 1891, captain in 1893, and on the first day of the present century he was made rear-admiral. In 1891 he had command of the gun-boat "Thrush," and in 1898 he hoisted his pennant on H.M.S. "Crescent," one of the Mediterranean first-class cruisers. It was in 1892 that Prince George was created Duke of York, and on May 4 of the following year his betrothal to Princess Victoria May of Teck was announced, and consented to by the Queen. The marriage took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, in the presence of a brilliant company, including many English and Foreign Royalties, and the fervour of enthusiasm with which their Royal Highnesses were received as they drove through the Metropolis of the Empire will not readily be forgotten. About a year later the Duchess gave birth to a son at White Lodge, Richmond, and their family now consists of three boys and a girl.

Although this is not the first visit of His Royal Highness to Canada it will be his first trip through the great Canadian West and across the American continent. He will see for himself the extent of this Dominion.

THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

On her father's side Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (Duchess of Cornwall and York), is a direct descendant from King George II., while her mother, the late Duchess of Teck, was the daughter of Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, the seventh son of George III. whose father was Frederick Prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II. and Caroline of Anspach. She was educated under the personal direction of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, who took her to Florence when she was between sixteen and seventeen years of age, where she gained a practical knowledge of the fine arts. About this time her parents were offered White Lodge as a residence, and it was in this most beautiful of suburban Royal dwellings that the Princess grew up to womanhood, becoming in due course her mother's dearest companion and the kindest of friends and playmates to her three brothers, one of whom, the youngest, Prince Alexander, is a prominent member of the Duke of Cornwall and York's travelling suite. The Duchess is distinctly clever. She has had a very thorough musical education, her voice having been trained by Signor Foli. She plays the pianoforte and harp like a professor, and speaks German and French fluently. She rides and drives well, and plays an excellent game of lawn tennis. Her favourite authors are Tennyson, Carlyle, Emerson and George Eliot, and on her bookshelves, occupying prominent positions, and no doubt also on board the "Ophir" may be seen the works of Macaulay, Lamb, Froude, Motley, John Morley, Molière, Goethe, Dante and others. Princess May was confirmed by Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans, and in 1886, ever memorable as the year of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, she went to her first drawing-room, and during the season attended two state functions. It was while on a visit to Madame de Falbe at Luton that the engagement between the Princess and the Duke took place, and she will have been married eight years in May next. It may be added that the Princess's wedding ring and keeper are rather exceptional, the former being made of Welsh gold, while the latter is made of Scotch gold.

KING EDWARD AND HIS FAMILY INCLUDING THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Alexandre

Edward.

Members of the Duke's Staff.

Hon. Derek Keppel, equerry of the Duke of Cornwall and York, is a brother of the Earl of Albemarle and of the Hon. George Keppel, now in America. From their mother they have Canadian traditions to be remembered, for she was a daughter of the Hon. Sir Allan McNab, who years ago occupied a prominent place in Canadian public life. Mr. Keppel is thirty-eight years of age. His father was Under-Secretary of state for War under Lord Beaconsfield.

Lord Wenlock is the brother of Sir Arthur Lawley. He himself was Governor of Madras for five years at the beginning of the nineties. His mother was Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, daughter of the second Marquis of Westminster, but he does not possess the wealth which might be inferred from the relationship. Lord Wenlock is an old Etonian and a light Blue, he sat in Parliament for Chester, and he married in 1872 Lady Constance Lascelles, daughter of the fourth Earl of Harewood. His favour with the King was evidenced by his elevation to the Privy Council a few days before the "Ophir" sailed from Portsmouth in March last.

Captain Prince Alexander of Teck, C. V. O., brother of the Duchess of Cornwall and York, was born at Kensington Palace twenty-seven years ago, educated at Eton and Sandhurst, entered the Seventh Hussars and served in Matabeleland and South Africa, whence he returned last year. In taking her brother with her the Duchess made a very popular and agreeable addition to the staff of the "Ophir." The Prince makes an excellent Aide-de-Camp to his Royal brother-in-law.

Commander Sir Charles Cust, R.N., who has served as an equerry to the Duke of Cornwall and York for nine years, was born in Shropshire in 1864, being the eldest son of Sir Leopold Cust, second baronet, whom he succeeded at the age of fourteen. He was then on board the "Britannia" where he became a midshipman the year after his father's death. He served on the "Newcastle," the "Achilles" and three other ships and also on the Royal yacht "Osborne." He is a popular member of the Naval and Military Club—Lord Palmerston's old house in Piccadilly.

Sir Arthur Bigge, who goes on the "Ophir" as Private Secretary, learned his business very thoroughly when he served the late Queen in the same capacity. Before that time his career seemed formed in another direction. The son of a north country clergyman, he entered the Royal Artillery in 1869, served in the Zulu war, and was A.D.C. to Sir Evelyn Wood. Then as Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, he began in 1880 the Court life with which he has since been associated. He became in due course Assistant Private Secretary, Equerry-in-Ordinary and Equerry, and finally Private Secretary. When the household of the Queen was disbanded by her death, the King, with his own private secretaries already about him, was happy to be able to suggest Sir Arthur for the post of honour that he now fills, that of Private Secretary for personal affairs to the Duke of Cornwall and York.

The Royal Chaplain on the "Ophir" is the Rev. John Neale Dalton, M.A., C.V.O., Precentor and Canon of St. George's, Windsor. He was also Deputy-Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to the late Queen, and he was one of the three divines who assisted in the final funeral rites at Frogmore. But his chief post was that of tutor to Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, whose Governor he was on board the "Bacchante."

Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., will write an account of the cruise of the "Ophir." He acted as Private Secretary to two of the Viceroys of India—Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne—and he was attached to the Czarewitch as political officer during his tour in India and Ceylon ten years ago. Sir Donald is a bachelor.

Mr. John Anderson of the Colonial Office, who is the Duke's Private Secretary for official business, is a graduate of Aberdeen University, where he obtained high honours, and at Gray's Inn he was Bacon scholar. He served as Private Secretary to the late Sir P. Meade, Under-Secretary of state for the Colonies, and then he went on the staff of the Behring Sea Arbitration in London and Paris. At the conference of Colonial Premiers four years ago he was Secretary to Mr. Chamberlain. No man in the service is better acquainted with the personnel of Colonial Governments. He was specially invested with the K.C.M.G. by His Majesty a few days before the "Ophir" set sail.

Various Aides-de-Camp go to add to the gaiety of the Royal party. They include Commander B. Godfrey Faussett, R.N.; Major James Bor, R.M.A.; Viscount Crichton and the Duke of Roxburghe. Lord Crichton is the oldest son of the fourth Earl of Erne. The Duke of Roxburghe has held his title and estates since he was sixteen. Both served in the South African War.

Dr. Alan Reeve Manby is the physician of the party. He has for four years past held the position of Surgeon-Apothecary to the King and Queen and the Duke at Sandringham.

The party comprises two distinguished artists. One is Mr. Sydney Hall, who was on the Indian tour of the Prince of Wales. The other artist is the Chevalier de Martino. He is an Italian and has served in the Italian navy. He was appointed marine painter to Queen Victoria.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK AND HIS STAFF.

BACK ROW.—Major James Bor, Royal Marine Artillery, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Lieut. The Duke of Roxburghe, Royal Horse Guards, M.V.O. A.D.C.; Lieut.-Colonel T. T. Byron, Royal Australian Artillery, C.M.G. (extra A.D.C.; Captain Viscount Crichton, Royal Horse Guards, D.S.O., A.D.C. FRONT ROW. The Hon. Derek Keppel, M.V.O.; The Hon. Sir Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, Captain H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, K.C.V.O. 7th Hussars.

LORD STRATHCONA — EARL OF MINTO — SIR WILFRID LAURIER

CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE RECEPTION TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK

LADY MARY LYGON — LADY KATHERINE GREY COKE — HON. DEREK KEPPEL — LORD WENLOCK

SIR CHARLES CUST — SIR ARTHUR BIGGE — PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK — MAJOR BOR

LORD CRAWFORD — SIR JOHN ANDERSON — SIR DONALD WALLACE — M. DE MARTINO

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES' SUITE.

'Royal Welcome Number,
Montreal Star, September 19[illegible]

The Children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

It is not to be wondered at that the nation should evince an insatiable curiosity concerning the children of the Duke of Cornwall and York, one of whom is destined — all human probability to sit at some future time on the Throne of his ancestors. Everyone who is privileged with the acquaintance of these important little people is emphatic about their charm of manner and their wonderfully precocious intelligence. Endless stories are told illustrating their delightful manners, full of that quaint charm and world gallantry that is so typical of all her late Majesty's descendants.

As is very commonly known, all the little members of the heir apparent's family are filled with extraordinary military ardour, to which the exciting events in the Transvaal have materially added fuel. Their pet amusement is playing at soldiers, and already the eldest three show an extraordinary proficiency in drill and the simpler military evolutions. They all have their toy guns, swords and bayonets, and spend hours at a time quite happily drilling together, little Prince Albert usually acting as corporal. It was a touching sight to see the eldest boy at his beloved grandmother's funeral formally saluting with the unconscious dignity of childhood the coffin as it passed.

Of course it is impossible to vouch for the authenticity of any of the stories current about these delightful little children, any more than one can be sure of the truth of a Jewett story, but one recent anecdote is so good that it surely must be true. Little Prince Edward attended divine service for the first time at a children's afternoon service in company with his nurse. The solemnity of the occasion had been duly impressed upon his youthful imagination, and his behaviour was exemplary. Not even the novelty of the event did not lead him to forget his manners, as he left the church he turned to the obsequiously bowing verger and said, "Thank you very much indeed for a most pleasant afternoon. I have so enjoyed myself."

Their Majesties have faithfully kept the promise which they made to the Royal tourists before the sailing of the "Ophir" when they said, "We will take care of the children." During the last six months the three princelings and their sister have never been for a single day beyond the immediate reach of the King or Queen. One-fifth of the time has been spent by them at Windsor, and the remainder has been divided equally between Sandringham and London.

Despite the quietude of the Court, Prince Edward's days are full of boyish aesthetical pleasures. Such simple studies as are allotted to him are limited to the morning hours. His scheme of study was devised by his cultivated mother, who has wisely insisted upon her parental duties in this respect. Indeed, one of the privations that Her Royal Highness is said to feel most keenly during her absence abroad is the interruption in her self-imposed responsibility of supervising the mental and moral impressions formed from day to day by her first born child. No serious curriculum of private

THE CHILDREN OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK

But the real love of the hearts of both the two elder boys is for their father's profession. They are determined to be real sailors, and, at a very early age, Prince Edward is said to have once produced a handful of surreptitiously obtained salt, and insisted on putting it in his bath, as he wished to bathe in fresh water.

Perhaps the sweetest story of all about these interesting children is that relating to their humble little tribute to the memory of their dearly-loved "Gran-gran." With infinite care to preserve that secrecy and mystery that children so love, they gathered a strange assortment of short-stemmed flowers, and then the eldest was closeted for hours inditing the inscription on a piece of paper. "From Edward and Albert and Baby and Baby's Brother" it ran, and his own name proved a terrible stumbling-block to the youthful scribe, having to be mis-corrected three times before it merited his final satisfaction. Then, much blottled and disfigured, the legend was tied to the bunch, which alone of all the floral offerings was accorded a place of honour on the dead Queen's coffin.

study will be laid down for the Prince until after the return of his mother from the present visit to the Britain beyond the seas.

It is to be hoped that in future years the Sovereign's eldest grandson will remember at least something of the many happy hours he spent as a little boy with Queen Victoria, for, notwithstanding his tender years, he seems to have been far more often the chosen companion of the late Queen than were at the same age any other of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. It does not require much imagination to conjure up some of the thoughts, hopes, and prayers with which the aged sovereign must have watched the early footsteps of this king to be. Although it has naturally been impossible to prevent Prince Edward from knowing that he is in some ways more important than his brothers and sister, hitherto his seniority has been rather made a reason that he should give way to those younger than himself; and one may be quite sure that, whatever may have been the case with the Princess Victoria of Kent, no one is allowed to whisper to Prince Edward, "Some day you will be king."

PROGRAMME

The following Programme of the tour through Canada of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York has been issued at the command of the Governor-General, subject to Amendment only through Unavoidable Detention of the "Ophir."

Arrive at Quebec at 9.30 a.m.
On Monday, September 16.

Leave Quebec at 9.45 a.m.
On Wednesday, September 18.

Arrive at Montreal at 3 p.m
On Wednesday, September 18.

Leave Montreal at 9 a.m.
On Friday, September 20.

Arrive at Ottawa at 11.45 a.m.
On Friday, September 20.

Leave Ottawa at 12.30 p.m.
On Tuesday, September 24.

Arrive at Winnipeg at 11.30 a.m.
On Thursday, September 26.

Leave Winnipeg at 5.30 p.m.
On Thursday, September 26.

Arrive at Regina at 11.30 a.m.
On Friday, September 27.

Leave Regina at 5 p.m.
On Friday, September 27.

Arrive at Calgary at 8.30 a.m.
On Saturday, September 28.

Leave Calgary at 4.15 p.m.
On Saturday, September 28.

Arrive at Vancouver at 11.45 a.m.
On Monday, September 30.

Leave Vancouver at 5 a.m.
On Tuesday, October 1.

Arrive at Victoria at 10 a.m.
On Tuesday, October 1.

Leave Victoria at 10.30 p.m.
On Wednesday, October 2

Arrive at Vancouver at 9 a.m.
On Thursday, October 3

Leave Vancouver at 10 a.m.
On Thursday, October 3.

Arrive at Toronto at 2 p.m.
On Thursday, October 10

Leave Toronto at 9 a.m.
On Saturday, October 12,
To visit cities in Western Ontario, arriving at Niagara Falls in the evening

Leave Niagara at 11 a.m.
On Monday, October 14,
Visiting other places in Western Ontario

Arrive at Kingston at 11 a.m.
On Tuesday, October 15,
Leaving at 2 p.m. by steamer for the Thousand Islands if weather be fine

Arrive at Brockville at 6 p.m.
On Tuesday, October 15.
Leaving at 6.30 p.m. of the same day

Arrive at Sherbrooke, Que., at 3 p.m.
On Wednesday, October 16,
Leaving at 5 p.m. of the same day

Arrive at St. John, N.B., at noon,
On Thursday, October 17.

Leave St. John, N.B. at 10 p.m.
On Friday, October 18.

Arrive at Halifax at 10 a.m.
On Saturday, October 19.

Sail from Halifax for England at 5 a.m.
On Monday, October 21.

The Royal Visit of 1860.

King Edward VII was born on November 9, 1841, at Buckingham Palace, and after a careful education, under four private tutors, spent one session at Edinburgh University, a year at Oxford and four terms at Cambridge. In 1860 he visited Canada and the United States, in 1862 he travelled with Dean Stanley in the East, and on March 10, 1863, he married the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark. His recovery from a six weeks' attack of typhoid fever was celebrated on February 27, 1872, with great enthusiasm. In 1875-76 he visited the Indian Empire and was received with great rejoicing, not only by the European population, but by the natives as well. In 1874 he became Grand Master of the English Freemasons. As Prince of Wales he occupied for many years a very prominent place in the public eye, not only of the United Kingdom and the Empire, but of the whole civilized world. He ascended the throne in January last upon the death of his illustrious mother, Queen Victoria.

The visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860 was an epoch marking event in Canadian history in no less a sense than is the present visit of his son and heir to the British Dominions beyond the seas. The Montreal of forty-one years ago, like the Montreal of to-day, was enthusiastic in its welcome to the Royal Visitor. It was one of the greatest fetes ever held in the city. One of the leading social functions was the grand ball which took place in a magnificently decorated pavilion erected expressly for the purpose. The building was situated in the large fields above St. Catherine Street where Peel Street now intersects, and was of colossal dimensions, being nearly three hundred feet in diameter. The interior was an immense circle, with an orchestra in the centre. Three circles of columns supported the roof. "Every part of the building was decorated with such taste and knowledge of effect that no portion could be selected for particular admiration. The ball was the great feature of the reception, between four and five thousand persons being present. The inside of the building presented an exquisitely brilliant appearance. Crowds of elegantly dressed ladies intermingled with officers of every service; the fresh green leaves and flowers twisted round the columns made one rich picture which those who saw it can never forget. The Prince arrived at the building at ten o'clock in the evening and remained until five in the morning. On the following day he went by rail to Dickinson's Landing, returning by the rapids." In the evening the Montreal Oratorio Society performed a grand cantata specially composed by M. Sabatier in commemoration of the Royal visit. On the following morning (Wednesday), there was a brilliant review at Logan's Farm the Prince appearing in his uniform as Colonel of the 100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, and in the evening there was a firemen's torchlight procession, each man carrying a torch or Roman candle. Thursday was devoted to visiting St Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke. On the night of his return from this trip the Prince with his suite went to the "People's Ball" which was held in the new ball-room. This was also the night of the grand display of fireworks at the foot of the mountain.

"On the following morning His Royal Highness and suite, and all the rank and fashion of Canada, who had come to or resided in the city, took their departure for Ottawa, thus closing the most eventful period in the history of the city—a period long to be remembered by those who enjoyed the festivities of the occasion."

The Prince spent one Sunday in Montreal and on that day the Royal party attended divine service in Christ's Church Cathedral. His Lordship Bishop Fulford officiated. To commemorate this visit His Royal Highness presented to the Cathedral a magnificent Bible, with an inscription in his own handwriting.

Among the many addresses presented to the Prince was one from the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Montreal. It concluded as follows: "We pray that your Royal Highness will be pleased to communicate to our Most Gracious Queen, your Royal and beloved Mother, our feelings of ardent loyalty and devotion to Her Royal Person and Crown, and our lively gratitude and acknowledgments for this last gracious evidence of Her Royal condescension and favour—your Royal Highness's most welcome and grateful visit to this City and Province."

Sir Edmund Head. Col Teesdale. Col Bruce. Duke of Newcastle.
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS SUITE.
Rosemount, Montreal 1860.

The Prince replied in the following words: - "The address you have just presented to me, in which you proclaim your loyalty to The Queen, and your attachment to the British Crown, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

"The impression made upon me by the kind and cordial reception which has been accorded to me, on this first visit to Canada, can never fade from my mind; and deeply will the Queen be gratified by the proofs which it affords that the interest which she takes in the welfare of this portion of Her Empire and which she has been anxious to mark by my presence amongst you, is met on their part by feelings of affectionate devotion to Herself and Her family.

"For myself, I rejoice at the opportunity which has been afforded me of visiting this city—a great emporium of the trade of Canada—and whose growing prosperity offers so striking an example of what may be effected by energy and enterprise under the influence of free Institutions.

"That this prosperity may be still further enlarged is my earnest hope; and there can be little doubt that, by the completion of that stupendous monument of engineering skill and labour which I have come in the name of the Queen to inaugurate, new sources of wealth will be opened to your citizens and to the country, new elements of power developed, and new links forged to bind together in peaceful co-operation the exertions of a wide-spread and rapidly increasing population."

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK,
as a boy.

The latter half of the nineteenth century will always be remembered in the history of England as the period during which womanhood made its most remarkable progress towards the goal which those whose ideal of woman's nature, capacity and destiny is worthiest, have ever kept in view. That this should have been the case is not remarkable when it is remembered that its decades passed under the auspices of two such ideal women as Queen Victoria and Alexandra, Princess of Wales, now Queen Consort. The influence of those who sit in high places rests at all times not so much with men as is commonly supposed. Socially at all events it is almost wholly in the hands of the feminine leaders of society. As the late Queen for so many years lived a life of comparative retirement, owing to the too early and never forgotten death of the Prince Consort, the active duties of the Monarchy, so far as social life is concerned, fell largely and at once to the share of the Princess of Wales. Thus it came about that from the first day upon which her Royal Highness placed her foot upon British soil, the Princess Alexandra was the centre of society, not only or even chiefly by virtue of her exalted position, but still more by the irresistible influence of her personal charm and beauty, which took all England captive when her Royal Highness first went there as the girl-bride of the Heir-Apparent, fired the imagination of all classes of a nation which is far more readily moved by sentiment than it cares to admit, and has retained their chivalrous devotion ever since. Ideally graceful and beautiful, rich in all womanly virtues, gifted with the secret of perpetual youth, the Queen has always represented to countless prosaic, hard-headed Englishmen a gleam of romance thrown across the grey monotint of their daily experience, a golden thread of poetry woven into the prose of their dull lives. A perfect wife and mother, it was but natural that her Royal Highness should also win at once and keep without effort the affection and admiration of a people whose warmest sympathies cluster most closely about the home, and it would not be difficult to cite instances of the substantial value to the monarchy itself of the stimulus given to the loyalty of the nation by the spectacle of so faultless an ideal of womanliness standing upon the steps of a throne whose then occupant was a Queen whose character was as noble as her reign was beneficent. As the Princess of Wales, Queen Alexandra invariably used her great social influence wisely and well. No really philanthropic work ever sought her encouragement and help in vain, and she was always ready to lend her aid in advancing the interests of her own sex, especially in the lower ranks of life, possessing a sympathy with women that is not always a trait of womanhood. Socially, too, the influence of the Queen as Princess of Wales was always of the highest; and the reckless and often vulgar habits which characterized some social sets during the latter decades of the century received no countenance from Her Majesty, whose life and bearing have always been ideally refined. Domesticated to a degree, home life was always an object of keen interest to the Queen; and in her domestic circle, by the training of her children, by the kindly hospitality and graceful courtesy shown to her friends, and by her unaffected regard for religious observances, and all the "small, sweet courtesies of life" which make up so English a picture whether in castle or in cottage, her Majesty always afforded an object lesson to the nation which it will never forget.

It was in the autumn of 1861 that the Prince of Wales, who was then sojourning at Heidelberg, on a visit to the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, first met the Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louise Julia, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince, soon afterwards to be King Christian IX, and his Consort, afterwards Queen Louise of Denmark. The actual place in which the Prince and Princess met was the Cathedral of Worms.

On September 8th the Prince of Wales joined the Queen and Royal family at Brussels, taking part in a round of festivities in which the Danish Royalties also shared, and the nation was not surprised when all its kindly speculation was set at rest by the official announcement that the betrothal of his Royal Highness had taken place at the Palace of Laeken, on September 9th, the Queen's formal consent to the marriage being given on November 1st, eight days before the Prince of Wales attained his majority. At the time of her betrothal to the Heir-Apparent, the Princess Alexandra was living very quietly with her father, who was then Heir-Apparent to the Danish throne; and the simplicity of her life before her marriage no doubt laid the foundation of those domestic virtues and accomplishments which lent such a charm to the home-life of the Royal circle at Marlborough House and Sandringham from its earliest days. Soon after the announcement of the betrothal the Princess Alexandra and her father visited Queen Victoria, and arrangements were made for the marriage.

The marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel on March 10th, 1863, the day being kept as a national holiday, and the Royal borough crowded with sightseers from London and all parts of the Kingdom, as well as with a great gathering of Royal and distinguished personages of Great Britain and other nations. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Longley, the Bishops of London, Winchester and Chester, and the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, a churchman who enjoyed for many years the friendship and confidence of the Queen. In consequence of the comparatively recent death of the Prince Consort, her Majesty, attended by her suite, occupied the Royal closet on the left of the altar, which was draped in blue. The first procession was composed of Danish Princes and Princesses, with the bride's mother, Princess Christian of Denmark. Next came the members of the English Royal Family, and then the Prince of Wales, wearing the magnificent robes of the Garter over a general's uniform, with wedding bows of broad white ribbon on the shoulders, and supported by his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor Frederick, and his uncle, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the only brother of the late Prince Consort. Finally, driving down from the adjacent Castle amidst a tempest of cheers, and looking exquisitely sweet and girlish, came the bride-elect, accompanied by her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Her Royal Highness was met at the west end of the chapel by her eight bridesmaids, who wore white silk and tulle, with wreaths of pink roses, shamrock, and white heather, and lockets enamelled in the Danish colours, red and white. The bride's dress was of the richest white satin, tulle and Honiton lace, trimmed with myrtle and orange blossoms, and her Royal Highness wore a veil of Honiton lace and a wreath of orange blossoms, and a superb train of silver moiré antique. The Princess carried a bouquet of orange blossoms, rosebuds, rare orchids, and myrtle, the myrtle having been cut from the bushes reared from slips taken from the bouquet carried by the Princess Royal upon the occasion of her wedding, it being a characteristic wish of the Queen's that plants should be grown at Osborne from sprigs taken from the wedding posies of all the members of the Royal family. The Prince and Princess drove to the Castle after the ceremony, where they were received by the Queen, and the marriage register was signed in the White Drawing-room. The wedding breakfast was held in the handsome State dining-room overlooking the Home Park. The guests of minor importance breakfasted in St. George's Hall. After the conclusion of the wedding breakfast the Prince of Wales and his bride drove from the Castle to the railway station amidst a scene of excitement and demonstrative loyalty unparalleled in the memory of those who witnessed it.

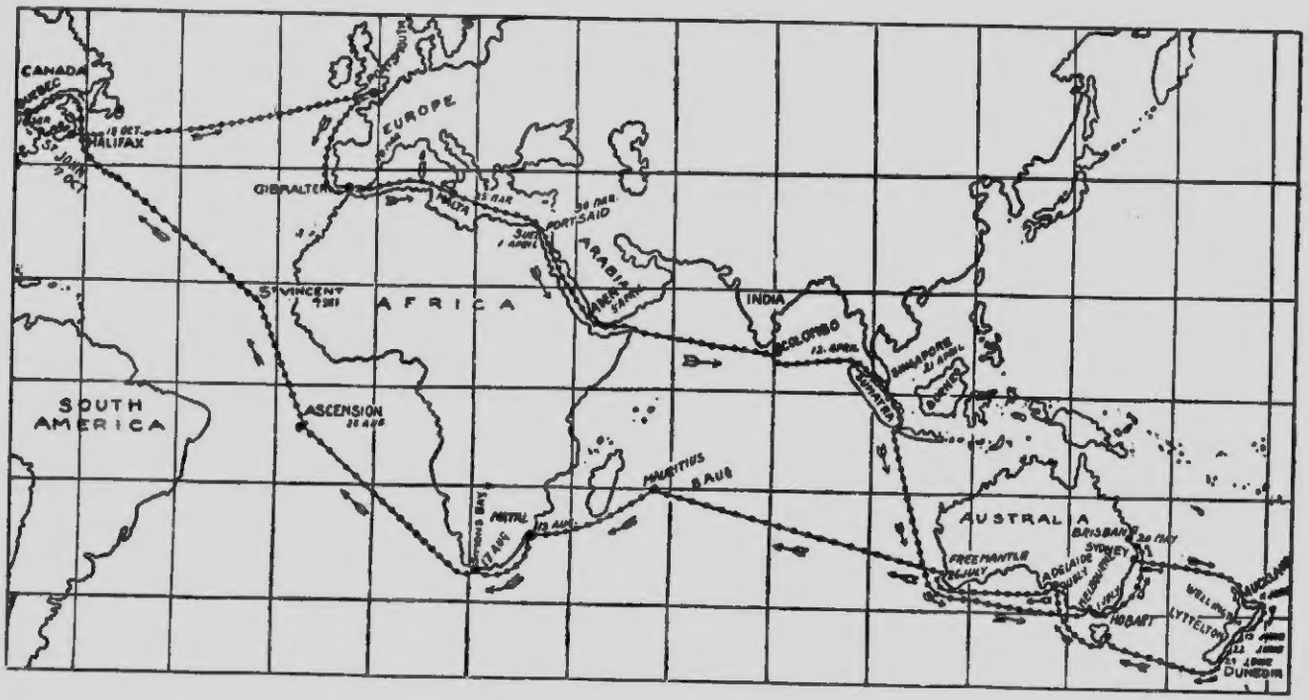
The marriage was made the occasion of national rejoicings upon a scale not to be witnessed again until nearly a quarter of a century later, when, in 1887, the whole country demonstrated its loyalty upon the occasion of the Jubilee of the Accession of Queen Victoria. So, amidst signs and omens full of the most perfect promise of happiness, the Princess of Wales was taken to the home of her husband and to the great heart of the immense nation over which he now rules.

FOUR GENERATIONS.
H.M. the Queen, with her Parents, the Duchess of Fife and Lady Alexandra Duff.

Victoria R.I.

The trip of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York was initiated and designed by the beloved mother of our revered King. Oh! Victoria! Victoria! What joys were thine to-day could'st thou have seen the glad welcome of all Canada to those who loved to call thee Grandmother.

"Royal Welcome Number,"
Montreal Star, September, 1901



MAP OF TOUR AROUND THE WORLD

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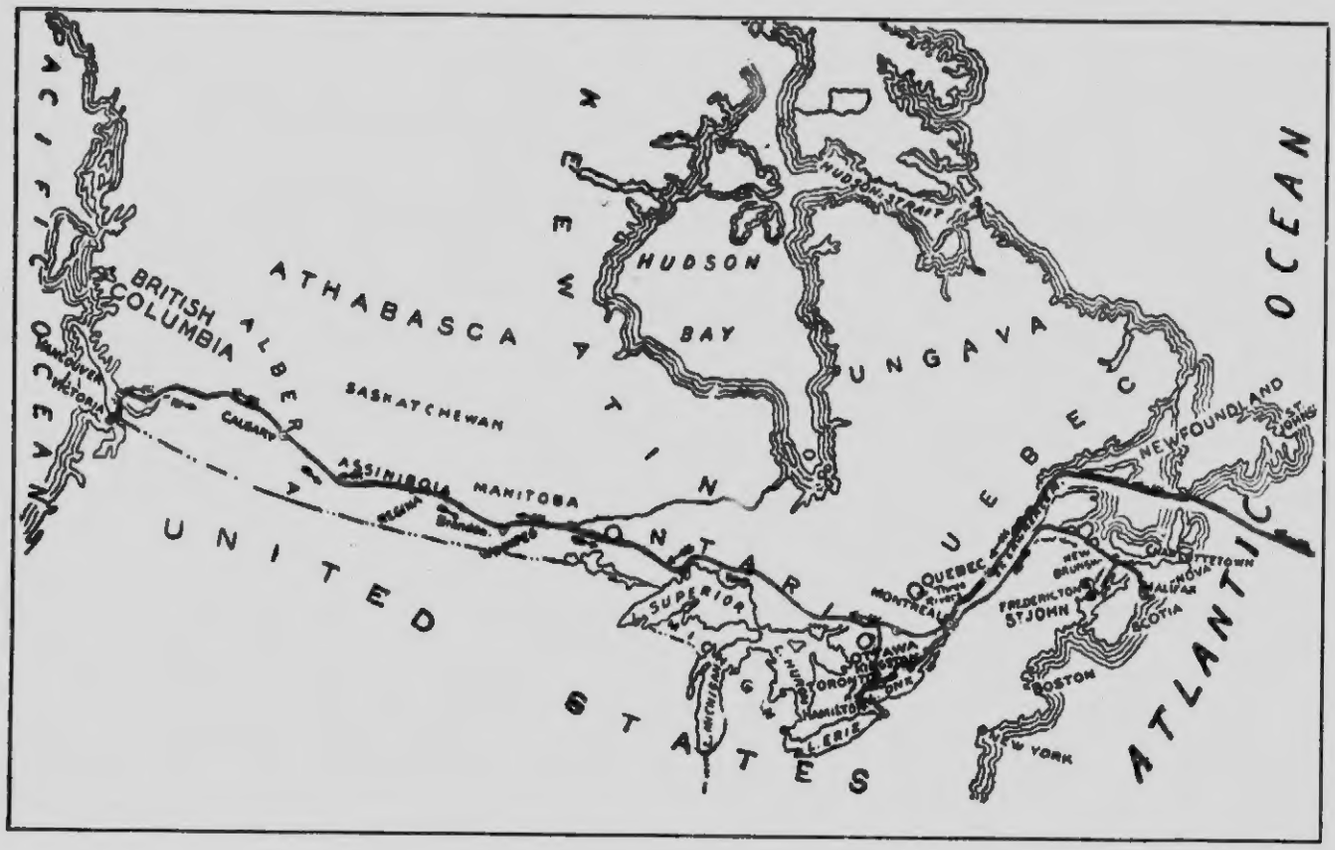

MAP OF TOUR THROUGH CANADA